THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS'

# MILLENNIAL STAR.

*He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the churches.*—Jesus Christ.

*Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not of her plagues.*—A Voice from Heaven.

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## PICTURES OF ENGLISH SOCIETY—PICTURES OF MORMON SOCIETY.

### No. 12.—*MORMON SOCIETY.*

#### THE ARTS, SCIENCES AND EDUCATION AMONG THE MORMONS.

"While all these exertions are making for the physical development of a new empire among the mountains, the mental elevation of the people by education has been by no means lost sight of. Liberal appropriations of land and money have been made for the establishment of an university, the grounds for which are laid out and enclosed, being situated on one of the terraces of the mountain overlooking the city. A normal school, designed for the education of those who desire to become teachers, is already in successful operation. School-houses have been built in most of the districts, both in the city and country, which are attended by old as well as young, and every effort is made to advance the mental improvement of the people.

"When it is remembered that within the space of four years this country was but a wild and dreary wilderness, where the howl of the wolf and the yell of the miserable Indian alone awoke the echoes of the mountains, and where the bear, the deer, and the antelope roamed securely over what is now a compact and populous city; that the physical obstacles to the occupation of a region so unpromising were sufficient to discourage the most sanguine imagination and to appal the stoutest heart,—the mind is filled with wonder at witnessing the immense results which have been accomplished in so short a time, and from a beginning apparently so insignificant."—*Stansbury*, p. 143-4.

"Hitherto all exertion has necessarily been bestowed on obtaining the means of living; to fence fields, build houses, and tend their crops and herds. But as soon as this pressure slackened, we find them appropriating liberally for a university, which shall be eminently practical in its character, and designed to teach the useful branches thoroughly, first, to all, and allow those who have the leisure and the means, to acquire the ornamental afterwards.

"The selected grounds for the university buildings are beautifully located on the first broad terrace, in the north part of the temple city, and overlook the dwellings of the town. City Creek has excavated a deep channel through this table-land, as it bursts out from the mountains, and its waters are to be taken at the requisite elevation in the hills, and conducted to the college plat, and made to beautify the scenery in jets, and water the groves, walks, and botanical gardens; and a part used for health, in extensive bath and swimming houses.

"A large square is to be allotted and fitted to athletic and equestrian exercises; an observatory for practical astronomy, and the instruments already collected are to be freely used to instruct on the ground, in the several departments of engineering, mechanics, and surveying—the agricultural department liberally patronised; and the living, spoken languages of all peoples thoroughly taught to the proper students.

"A peculiar feature in their instruction is the introduction of a 'Parent's school' for the heads of families; and, at the time of the organization, the President is said to have avowed his intention of attending it as a scholar, which is gladly mentioned as a thing redounding to his praise, and showing his strength of character; as also calculated to show others of his people that the time for acquiring knowledge is during the whole life of man. It is too often that the school-room is deserted in early life, or the idea acted upon, that, if our youthful days have not acquired the elementary branches, it is of no use afterwards to try to remedy the deficiency.

"The Parents' school, patronised by the Presidency and Regents of the University, with the members of the High Council, must have an immense influence in refining, elevating, and ennobling the mind of the public generally. Primary schools, opened under the direction of the chancellor, and inspected by the Regents, are well attended by the children; but the whole system is now like chaos being reduced to order. Their philosophers already aspire to something more than has yet been accomplished; and they assert that they shall soon revolutionize the kingdom of science, and surpass the most learned in mathematics, philosophy, and the sciences of observation.

"The geologist and chemist must directly come to them to learn the wonders developed from below, and in the mineral kingdoms; and the botanist and naturalist to study the arcana of the principle of life, elaborated in the vegetable and animal. For, having 'sought first the kingdom of Heaven," they look now for the promise of having all other things and knowledge added; but they sensibly add, that the Lord helps those who help themselves, and that their minds will only be quickened to perceive by the most intense industry."—*Gunnison*, p. 80-1.

"Salt Lake City is divided into wards, consisting of nine 'blocks;' every ward has its own bishop, and a school-house in the central block, which is also used for local religious meetings. Inhabitants are required to send their children to school when of a proper age, and pay according to the number sent; but if they are too poor, the ward pays. A schoolmaster receives about fifty dollars a month, but not much of the amount in money; the education is secular, and a 'Gentile' may—one of our train did—obtain the office, but of course would not be allowed to teach anti-Mormon doctrine. The bishop also has to see that the poor are maintained, and that tithes are duly paid: no person, whatever his faith, if sick or unable to find employment, is allowed to want food and clothes and lodging; but idlers are not encouraged."—*Chandless*, p. 186.

### CHARACTER OF GOVERNOR BRIGHAM YOUNG.

"Upon the personal character of the leader of this singular people, it may not, perhaps, be proper for me to comment in a communication like the present. I may nevertheless be pardoned for saying, that to me, President Young appeared to be a man of clear, sound sense, fully alive to the responsibilities of the station he occupies, sincerely devoted to the good name and interests of the people over which he presides, sensitively jealous of the least attempt to undervalue or misrepresent them, and indefatigable in devising ways and means for their moral, mental, and physical elevation. He appeared to possess the unlimited personal and official confidence of his people; while both he and his two counsellors, forming the presidency of the church, seemed to have but one object in view, the prosperity and peace of the society over which they presided."—*Stansbury*, p. 133-4.

"Upon the action of the Executive in the appointment of the officers within the newly created Territory, it does not become me to offer other than a very diffident opinion. Yet the opportunities of information to which allusion has already been made, may perhaps justify me in presenting the result of my own observations upon this subject. With all due deference, then, I feel constrained to say, that in my opinion the appointment of the president of the Mormon church, and head of the Mormon community, in preference to any other person, to the high

office of Governor of the Territory, independent of its political bearings, with which I have nothing to do, was a measure dictated alike by justice and by sound policy. Intimately connected with them from their exodus from Illinois, this man has been indeed their Moses, leading them through the wilderness to a remote and unknown land, where they have since set up their tabernacle, and where they are now building their temple. Resolute in danger, firm and sagacious in council, prompt and energetic in emergency, and enthusiastically devoted to the honour and interests of his people, he had won their unlimited confidence, esteem and veneration, and held an unrivalled place in their hearts. Upon the establishment of the provisional government, he had been unanimously chosen as their highest civil magistrate, and even before his appointment by the President, he combined in his own person the triple character of confidential adviser, temporal ruler, and prophet of God. Intimately acquainted with their character, capacities, wants, and weaknesses; identified now with their prosperity, as he had formerly shared to the full in their adversities and sorrows; honoured, trusted, the whole wealth of the community placed in his hands, for the advancement both of the spiritual and temporal interests of the infant settlement, he was, surely, of all others, the man best fitted to preside, under the auspices of the General Government, over a colony of which he may justly be said to have been the founder. No other man could have so entirely secured the confidence of the people; and this selection by the Executive of the man of their choice, besides being highly gratifying to them, is recognized as an assurance that they shall hereafter receive at the hands of the General Government that justice and consideration to which they are entitled. Their confident hope now is that, no longer fugitives and outlaws, but dwelling beneath the broad shadow of the national ægis, they will be subject no more to the violence and outrage which drove them to seek a secure habitation in this far distant wilderness.

"As to the imputations that have been made against the personal character of the governor, I feel confident they are without foundation. Whatever opinion may be entertained of his pretensions to the character of an inspired prophet, or of his views and practice on the subject of polygamy, his personal reputation I believe to be above reproach. Certain it is that the most entire confidence is felt in his integrity, personal, official, and pecuniary, on the part of those to whom a long and intimate association, and in the most trying emergencies, have afforded every possible opportunity of forming a just and accurate judgment of his true character." —*Ibid*, p. 146-7.

"I was glad of an opportunity of seeing the redoubted Brigham Young. —He is a portly man of middle height, apparently about fifty-four; his face bespeaks strong common sense, and when in the prayer he was spoken of as the "prophet and revelator," I tried—but in vain —to discover any sign of contempt in his countenance."—*Chandless*, p. 206.

"The previous remarks of Brigham Young are a characteristic specimen: he never flatters the people, nor apes the supposed mien and language of a prophet. Neither would succeed: the Mormons are not fond of "soft sawder," and would suspect affectation. He rather affects coarse and common language, merely now and then adding with conscious superiority, 'I feel to speak of these things as beneath my position and my office, but the people are such dolts and fools I am obliged to do so.' He is in shrewdness and energy well fitted to be the head, though by no means the most intellectual or most eloquent in the 'Church.'"—*Ibid*, p. 207.

"This man, with a mien of the most retiring modesty and diffidence in ordinary intercourse in society, holds a spirit of ardent feeling and great shrewdness; and when roused in debate, or upon the preacher's stand, exhibits a boldness of speech and grasp of thought that awes and enchains with intense interest—controlling, soothing, or exasperating, at pleasure, the multitudes that listen to his eloquence. His title among the Saints is, 'The lion of the Lord.'"—*Gunnison*, p. 129.

"As soon as our party were descried from the observatory at Parowan, the authorities of the town, and numbers of other gentlemen, came out to welcome the arrival of his excellency, Governor Young; and I never could have imagined the deep idolatry with which he is almost worshipped. There is no aristocracy or presuming upon position about the Governor; he is emphatically one of the people;

the boys call him Brother Brigham, and the elders also call him Brother Brigham. They place implicit confidence in him, and if he were to say he wanted a mountain cut through, instantly every man capable of bearing a pick-axe would commence the work, without asking any questions, or entertaining expectation of payment for services.

"He must certainly possess some extraordinary qualities, which could inspire such unlimited confidence in two hundred thousand Mormons."—*Carvalho*, p. 207-8.

"His great authority has thus far been made subservient to the public interests, and his attention never diverted from alleviating individual distress—therefore it is no wonder that his sanctity is believed above reproach, and his least wish abjectly complied with by almost all over whom he presides with unlimited sway."—*Gunnison*, p. 78.

(*To be continued.*)

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## A FAIR PROPOSAL AND A FEW PLAIN TRUTHS.

(*From the "Deseret News."*)

By the latest reports from the States, we learn that there is a wonderful uproar about the "Mormons," notwithstanding their great remoteness from all neighbours of the class commonly termed civilized and Christianized. Lying letters, though written by nobodies, have excited and bewildered the public mind; priests, politicians, and editors have lent their aid to fan the flame, and all manner of rumours are afloat about the "Mormons," while they are innocently, peaceably, and industriously walking in the pathway of their rights, as guaranteed by the constitution and laws of our common country.

It has been iterated and reiterated abroad, that there are many in our midst who would be glad to get away from here, if they could only be assured that they would not be destroyed upon attempting to leave. And it is well known that there are thousands in the States who are extremely anxious to come here, but are prevented from so doing by want of means for their transportation. It is also most generally understood that the people in all the States, and in all the Territories except Utah, have had the untrammelled privilege of locating in places of their own choosing, while the "Mormons" inhabit a region so uninviting, that no others had ever made an attempt to subdue it, neither would they now accept of it as a gracious gift, with all its hard-earned improvements, should the "Mormons" vacate in their favour. Under these circumstances it is now fairly and frankly proposed by the Saints in Utah, and the proposal will be most readily complied with on their part, to forward safely and free of expense to them, all who prefer leaving Utah and going to the States, if the people or the Government of the United States will, in like manner, forward to Utah those in their midst who prefer to dwell here.

O ye editors, priests, and politicians, is not that a fair proposition? You may reply that "in that case the Government would have far the heaviest bill to pay, as there are hundreds in the States who would prefer being here to one here who would elect to reside in the States," and your reply would be correct. But then why such a hue and cry about tyranny, oppression, and abominations in Utah, when you so well know the main facts in the case, and that you would be the losers in accepting so fair a proposition? Simply because you are, some ignorantly, some knowingly, and all willingly, led by a spirit that is madly striving to destroy the Saints of the Most High from off the face of this earth, that he may keep its inhabitants under the gross spiritual darkness that until recently has brooded over the four quarters thereof, and which even now prevails to an extent the most pitiable and disgraceful in beings professing the least intelligence, and who are accountable for their acts to the Father of all our spirits. This course of things will actually destroy themselves. Such malignity, such perversion, misrepresentation, and lack of the most ordinary degree of kindly feeling for their fellow

beings as now characterize the speeches, remarks, and publications of so great a majority in our boasted Republic, are indeed strange. This continent has been pronounced to be a land choice above all other lands, has been peopled by those who fled from persecution and oppression in other climes, and who successfully threw off the tyrant's yoke about being fastened upon their necks by a power that styled itself the parent, and yet, to the disgrace of human consistency and to the aiding and abetting the powers of darkness in opposition to the decrees of Heaven, many of the descendants of those worthy sires are doing their utmost to thwart the purposes of High Heaven, and to either exterminate or enslave, solely for their religious belief, those who are lawfully entitled to the dear bought privileges rightfully belonging to all. The dictionary of our language, voluminous as it is, has not words with which to properly describe the miserable inconsistency and hellish principles governing such a course of conduct.

How much better it would be, even solely in a political point of view, for the Government of the United States to grant land and extend aid and encouragement to those hardy settlers who are turning her barren wastes into smiling fields, than to harrass a portion of her citizens who are patriotic and loyal above all others, who have withdrawn themselves far from other settlements, and have joyfully unfurled the stars and stripes, the insignia of equal rights, in the tops of her mountain fastnesses. But no, priestcraft is in danger, politicians are hungry for office and spoils, editors must print spicy articles to increase the circulation of their papers, and all hell must be stirred up for the extermination of the Latter-day Saints, and the reversion of smiling fields and happy homes to dreary wastes, and the habitations of buzzards and wolves.

Speculators and politicians, reckless of the lives of innocent persons, indifferent to the interests of the Government, caring nought for the welfare and proper employment of officers and troops, in short, regarding nothing but the accomplishment of their own wickedly selfish purposes, have laid a plan to deplete the well filled coffers of our Treasury, and scatter some of its millions among miserably corrupt scoundrels. And what, think you, is the plan? By carefully working the wires of slander, and exaggerating the influence of the paltry howlings of priests and editors, they have induced President Buchanan and his Cabinet to order a body of troops to proceed, at vast expense, to a country and people where all is, and ever has been, so orderly, proper, and law-abiding, that no troops are, nor ever have been needed. But what care those speculators and politicians for a far worse than useless expenditure of treasure, toil, and hardship, so their pockets are well filled by the operation and a few offices distributed among them? Yet their plan, if it be persisted in, will be a dear and reckless attempt to gain notoriety, wealth, and power, by the sacrifice of principle and humanity, and the more extensively it is carried out, the more disastrous will be the result to all who participate therein, and the more complete and signal will be their final overthrow. Barren and extended plains, and rugged mountains and narrow defiles, at great distances from friends and supplies, are not the most inviting of routes, and a people thus surrounded and valiant for the truth, are not of the most pleasant description to meet with in hostile array, when they are only battling for their rights, their dear bought homes, and the just existence upon the earth of themselves, their wives, children, and friends.

No mob has ever yet been able to successfully cope with the Saints, until they could come against them with a show of legal authority. This our enemies well understand, and therefore they are cunning enough to trump up accusations to induce some action on the part of those legally in power, and thus cover their nefarious plans with the shadow of what appears to be law in the eyes of the masses who do not reflect. But it is really a pity that those who excite and urge hostile operations towards us do not themselves come. If any are to come to fight us, why not send the priests, the editors, the letter writers, the politicians, and speculators, those who are at the bottom of all the present uproar in the States about us? We should be much pleased to see them on their errand of extermination, but they are too much like the monkey who used the cat's paw for raking his chestnuts out of the hot embers. We are of all persons the ones they would prefer to avoid, for full well do they know the injustice and baseness of the representations upon which is founded the action

they have so strenuously urged upon our Government, and the justice they would meet, should they come. They keep aloof, and much prefer thrusting into the gap officers who are chagrined at being appointed to a work so illegal and utterly uncalled for, and innocent soldiers who are drilled to the bidding of their commanders without question or comment. This is a matter of real regret, for both offices and soldiers are bound to obey the orders of their superiors in command; whereas, if the miserable curses who have instigated the sending of troops on such a Tom-fool's expedition had come in person, we should know beforehand where and how to meet them, and what to do with them.

And as to the Officers appointed by Government for Territories, though such appointments are but arbitrary and unconstitutional relics of colonial usage, still, should any come to Utah and demean themselves like true gentlemen, and confine their official acts to their legitimate channels, they will find their offices to partake more of the nature of mere sinecures than in any place they have ever seen, heard, or read of. And in addition to the most urbane treatment in our midst, if they need assistance to help them in, and will only guarantee that they will carry out the above specified line of proper conduct, all necessary assistance will be promptly extended to them. But poor, miserable curses are not wanted here, and all such characters will find the mountain retreats of the Saints too hot for their comfort, for we have already endured their insults, abuse, and corruptions, as long as human nature can bear.

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## HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

*(Continued from page 648.)*

[August, 1842.]

Monday, 15th. This forenoon several reports were in circulation in the city, that the militia are on their way here, and the same is said to have been stated by the stage driver, but it is supposed that it is only a scheme to alarm the citizens. Emma presented the foregoing letter to Major-General Law, to which he responded as follows:—

Nauvoo City, Illinois, August 15, afternoon, 1842.

Lieutenant-General Joseph Smith.

Dear Friend—I this morning received a line from you, by the young man (Walker) respecting the guns, &c. One of them is in the Stone shop by the Nauvoo House. One I expect to get put into Mr. Ivin's barn, and the other I cannot get under lock and key in any place I know of yet, but I will have them taken the best care of that I can.

I have also received from the hand of your lady *your orders* at length, respecting matters and things, and I am happy indeed to receive such orders from you, for your views in these subjects are precisely my own. I do respond with my whole heart to every sentiment you have so nobly and so feelingly expressed, and while my heart beats, or this hand which now writes, is able to draw and wield a sword, you may depend on it being at your service in the glorious cause of Liberty and Truth, ready in a moment's warning to defend the rights of man, both civil and religious. Our *common rights* and *peace* is all we ask, and we will use every peaceable means in our power to enjoy them, but our *rights we must have*, peace we must have, if we have to *fight* for them.

There has nothing worthy of notice come to my knowledge to-day, the gentlemen officers are seemingly very unhappy and out of humour with themselves more than with any body else. They see we have the advantage of them and that they cannot provoke us to break the law; and I think they know if they do that, we will use them up the right way. I guess they see that in our patience we possess our souls, and I know that if they shed, or cause to be shed, a drop of blood, of one of the least amongst us, that the lives of the transgressors shall atone for it, with the help of *our God*.

I send you the Ordinance that was passed by the Court Martial on Saturday last, for your approval or otherwise, as it cannot become a law without your approbation. I also send you the returns of the election for Major General, as you ordered the election, you will please order the War Secretary of

the Legion (Colonel Sloan) to send for a commission.

With the warmest feelings of my heart, I remain most respectfully yours,

WILSON LAW.

P.S.—Afternoon, 6 o'clock, I have just learned that Mr. Pitman got a letter about noon and got ready immediately, and started off as he said for Carthage, but I think for Quincy, giving it up for a bad job. W. L.

About dark brother Woolley returned from Carthage and stated that he had conversed with Chauncey Robinson, who informed him that he had ascertained, that the Sheriffs were determined to have me, and if they could not succeed themselves, they would bring a force sufficient to search every house in the city, and if they could not find me there, they would search the State, &c.

As before stated the Sheriffs left the city, about four o'clock, saying they were going to Carthage but brother Woolley did not meet them on the road. It is believed they are gone to Quincy.

In consequence of these reports it was considered wisdom that some of the brethren should go and inform me. Accordingly about nine o'clock Hyrum Smith, George Miller, William Law, Amasa Lyman, John D. Parker, Newel K. Whitney, and William Clayton started by different routes on foot, and came to the place where I was. When the statement was made to me I proposed to leave the city, expecting I was no longer safe, but upon hearing the whole statement from those present, I said I should not leave my present retreat yet, I did not think I was discovered, neither did I think I was any more unsafe than before. I discovered a degree of excitement and agitation manifest in those who brought the report, and I took occasion to gently reprove all present for letting report excite them, and advised them not to suffer themselves to be wrought upon by any report, but to maintain an even, undaunted mind. Each one began to gather courage, and all fears were soon subsided, and the greatest union and good feeling prevailed amongst all present. Various subjects then were conversed upon, and counsel given, which was felt to be both seasonable and salutary. After conversing a while in the grove, the company retired into the house, and sat and conversed until about two o'clock, at which time they departed, evidently satisfied and much encouraged by the interview.

Issued the following editorial for the Times and Seasons:—

PERSECUTION.

"If ye will live godly in Christ Jesus, ye shall suffer persecution," was the solemn proclamation made by one of the ancient servants of God; a prophecy that has received its fulfilment in all ages, that has been known and understood by all Saints, and that has been engraven upon the memories of all the faithful; for while blood, and fire, and sword, and torture, have been brought into requisition against the Saints; whilst chains, and fetters and death have been employed, and their sighings and mournings have been wafted on the wings of the wind; their solitary hours and midnight cries; their distress and calamity have been disregarded. This eternal truth has re-echoed in their ears; it has touched their inmost soul; it has been written on the tablet of their hearts—"if ye will live godly in Christ Jesus, ye shall suffer persecution."

Ever since the formation of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, calumny, reproach and persecution have flown plentifully into their lap—detraction, slander, falsehood, and misrepresentation have been gratuitously heaped upon them; they have been assailed by vexatious law suits, organised mobs, and illegally treated by militia; they have been imprisoned, whipped, tarred and feathered, and driven from their homes; they have had their property confiscated, and have suffered banishment, exile and death for their religion.

Missouri has been one of the principal actors in the scene; she has made many a wife a widow, and many a child an orphan. The tears of the oppressed have plentifully watered her soil; the cries of her robbed and spoiled have rung through her valleys, and been re-echoed from hill to hill; many a weary pilgrim borne down with oppression and weary of life has laid himself down to sleep in the arms of death, while the blood of the innocent has drenched her soil. And never till the trump of God shall sound, the sleeping dead shall arise, the books be opened and the secret history of peoples and nations be unfolded, will the amount of their sufferings be fully known. That day will unfold scenes of wickedness, misery, and oppression, and deeds of inhumanity and blood that the most eloquent cannot depict; the pencil of the limner portray, and that is beyond the power of language to unfold—scenes of misery, of woe, and human suffering. Dipped in the malice of the most fiendish hate, the cup of misery has been rung

out, and they have drunk it to the very dregs.

Missouri, frantic with rage, and not yet filled with blood, wishes now to follow her bleeding victims to their exile, and satiate herself with blood. And not satisfied with staining her own escutcheons, she wishes to decoy the noble, generous, and patriotic sons of Illinois—to deceive them with appearances—to draw them into her snare, that she may be sharer in her crimes, and participate in her guilt, and stamp with eternal infamy her character. We have already to blush for the gullibility of many of her editors who feel desirous to fan the deadly flame, and stain their hands with her foul deeds. We would advise such to halt, to pause for a moment—to reflect upon what they are doing. Have you not witnessed their wanton persecution; their cruel oppression; their deadly hate? Have you not loudly exclaimed against such proceeding; stood forth in defence of republicanism—and as true patriots defended the rights of man? And can you now advocate a cause that would attempt to, or even moot the question of making an *innocent, virtuous* people "*tremble* at the sight of *gathering hosts!*"

Who is it that has made his affidavit that Joseph Smith has been accessary to shooting him? Governor Boggs of Missouri, a man, who, three years ago issued an order to *exterminate* fifteen thousand men, women and children in republican America; a man who sanctioned mobocracy, and raised militia for that effect; a man who has been the cause of the death of scores of innocent people, and has actually been a wholesale murderer. This is the man who prefers the charge; a man who has long ago violated his constitutional oath. We would deprecate at all times the commission of so diabolical a crime as that of murder if committed upon our greatest enemies; and would content ourselves with letting the Lord take vengeance into His own hands; yet we would seriously ask if his statement concerning Joseph Smith is probable, or even possible, under the circumstances mentioned by him? Could Governor Boggs swear that Joseph Smith was accessary before the fact, when he has not seen him for three years? and when Joseph Smith has not been in the State of Missouri for that time? Whatever his belief might be about his being engaged in the plot, he could not swear to it. Concerning Rockwell, he was in Missouri, and it is reported that he is gone there to prove himself clean, but we should think that Missouri is the last place to go to for JUSTICE; we don't think that she is capable of administering it to the Mormons; she must, however, first atone for her bloody deeds, and refund to them what she has robbed them of before their confidence can be restored in her justice, or righteousness. But we would ask, is there no one to murder men but Mormons? Are not assassins stalking through her streets daily? Let the history of the frequent murders committed in St. Louis and other places in Missouri answer. But again, who does not know that Boggs has been in frequent difficulties with other people; that he has been on the point of duelling with Senators, and that his life has been frequently threatened, and that not by Mormons: this we are prepared to prove. Without saying more upon this subject we will proceed to give a history of the arrest.

On Monday the 8th instant General Smith was arrested upon a warrant under the signature of Governor Carlin, in accordance, as stated, with a call from Governor Reynolds of Missouri, upon the affidavit of Ex-Governor Boggs. Mr. Rockwell was arrested at the same time as principal. There was no evasion of this call for the persons of Messrs. Smith and Rockwell. The Municipal Court, however, issued a writ of Habeas Corpus, according to the constitution and city charter. This writ demanded the bodies of Smith and Rockwell to be brought before the said court, but the officers in charge of these men refused to obey its call; though after some deliberation, they left them in charge of the City Marshal, without the original writ by which they were arrested, and by which only they could be retained, and returned back to Governor Carlin for further instruction. Thus Messrs. Smith and Rockwell were free from the arrest, as the Marshal had no authority to hold them in custody. Some two or three days after, the aforesaid officers returned, for the purpose of executing the Governor's order, without paying attention to the writ of Habeas Corpus issued by the Municipal Court; but Messrs. Smith and Rockwell were absent.

In a free government every person's rights and privileges are the same; no extraordinary process can issue legally, nor no extra-judicial act be required; justice, like her representative goddess, is blind to *appearances*, and favours no one. In this point of view, then, let us legally examine the case in question:—Mr. Boggs makes an affidavit in Missouri, and charges one O. P. Rockwell with "shooting Lilburn W. Boggs with intent to kill," on the night of the sixth of May, 1842, and that the said Rockwell had fled from justice to the State of Illinois. *Shooting with intent to kill*, and Mr. Boggs alive two or three months after to swear to it may be set down as insufficient grounds for a writ from the Governor of one State, to demand a person as a fugitive from justice in another State. For aught that ap-

pears to the contrary, he might have shot in his own defence and be justifiable; as the charge is not grounded on the wilful, malicious, or felonious intent, without the fear of God before his eyes, to murder. The affidavit is therefore not sufficient for the apprehension, detention and transportation of the said Rockwell to the courts of Missouri. Here we deny that the O. P. Rockwell arrested is the one intended in the writ, this Rockwell being not guilty.

If Mr. Boggs *knew*, of himself, the fact that Mr. Rockwell shot at him with intent to kill, why did he delay the prosecution some two or three months? If he obtained his knowledge from a second or third person, why not avail himself of their affidavits in the body of the writ?

Again, Mr. Boggs charges one Mr. Joseph Smith with being "accessory before the fact to an assault with intent to kill," on the night of the sixth of May, 1842. This must allude to some other *Joseph Smith*, as the Joseph Smith of this city, was in Nauvoo on the aforesaid sixth of May, 1842, and on the next day he was at his post as Lieut. Gen. of the Nauvoo Legion. Nor can it be proved that he has been in the State of Missouri for the last three years.

But for the sake of argument admit the language of the writ, and Joseph Smith as an accessory before the fact, with intent to kill, must have aided or abetted by *words*, or by *means*, while in the State of Illinois, and cannot come under the purview of the *fugitive act*. Having not fled from justice from another State; and, according to the express language of the constitution; "*he could not be liable to be transported out of the State for an offence committed within the same.*"

An accessory before the fact in manslaughter is an anomaly—and now if *the* Joseph Smith of Nauvoo, has committed a crime of the nature charged in the writ, which we deny *in toto*, he should be held amenable to the laws of Illinois, and in the ordinary course of procedure by indictment, in accordance with the right of the constitution, which says that he should have a "*speedy public trial by an impartial jury of the vicinage.*"

Judging now from all the facts of the case, taking the two affidavits together, we must say that the whole forms but a poor excuse for executive interference, and when properly weighed by good judges of law in criminal jurisprudence, will be found wanting in all the important *counts* which constitute a fair case.

As to the writ of Habeas Corpus, issued by the Municipal Court of the city of Nauvoo, it was not acted upon, though we believe that so long as it was not incompatible with the spirit and meaning of the constitution of the State, and of the constitution of the United States, its power was sovereign, as to the rights and privileges of citizens, granted to them by the City Charter, having these express privileges, in words as follows: "To make, ordain, establish and execute all such ordinances, not repugnant to the constitution of the United States and of this State, as they may deem necessary for the peace, benefit, good order, regulation, convenience and cleanliness of the city"—*and* "the Municipal Court shall have power to grant writs of Habeas Corpus in all cases arising under the ordinance of the City Council."

Now, it is well known that if this Court exceeded the bounds of the chartered power, or transcended the limits of the constitution of the State, or United States, it could be made to respond in a writ of *quo warranto*; and, as a writ of Habeas Corpus can only test the *validity*, not the virtue of a process (as testimony to prove the *guilt* or *innocence* of a person—under an investigation by Habeas Corpus, is inadmissible), we believe, that judges, lawyers, and jurors, will not be very apprehensive that the law of the land, or the rights of the people, will *suffer violence* on this account.

Under the existing animosity of the inhabitants of the State of Missouri, manifested towards the Church of Latter Day Saints, prudence would dictate great caution, and forbearance in the proceedings of public functionaries, relative to claims for persons or property in favor of either party, holding sacred the old maxim: "That it would be better to let ninety and nine guilty persons go unpunished, than to punish one innocent person unjustly."

Concerning the whole matter, we believe that the parties are entirely innocent of the charges alleged against them; and that the whole of it is a wicked and malicious persecution. But it may here be asked by some, if they are innocent, why did they not apply to the master in chancery for a writ of Habeas Corpus, present themselves before the Judge of the District Court, and prove themselves clear?

First, we would answer, that the writ of our Municipal Court was treated with contempt by the officers, and it would have been dishonouring our Municipal authorities to have acknowledged the insufficiency of their writ, and to have let our city charter be wantonly trodden under foot; and that could not have been enforced without coercion, and perhaps employing military force, which under the present excited state of society might have been construed to treason.

In the second place, if they appealed to the District Court it might have availed

them nothing, even if the Judge felt disposed to do justice (which we certainly believe he would have done) as their dismission would rest upon some technicalities of law, rather than upon the merits of the case; as testimony to prove the guilt or innocence of the persons charged, could not be admitted on the investigation on a writ of Habeas Corpus, the question not being whether the persons are guilty or not guilty; but merely to test the validity of the writ; which if proved to be issued in due form of law, however innocent the parties might be, would subject them to be transported to Missouri—to be murdered.

Upon the whole we think that they have taken the wisest course; we have no reflections to make upon their conduct, and shall maintain unshaken our opinions unless we have more light on the subject than we now possess.

*(To be continued.)*

## THE LATTER-DAY SAINTS' MILLENNIAL STAR.

*SATURDAY, OCTOBER* 17, 1857.

UTAH MAIL.—The Utah Mail, by express, arrived September 28, bringing Numbers 21, 22, and 23 of the *Deseret News*; also a few letters from our friends. From these sources we are happy to learn that the Saints are rejoicing in the great work that God has enjoined upon them to do.

The world, who are not in possession of the secret spring from which all our actions flow, judge us by themselves, and conclude that if we are not alarmed, we ought to be, at the threatening aspect which affairs are assuming towards us in the States. The Latter-day Saints, in view of the present threatening difficulties, are as calm as the summer's sun. They have learned that the destiny of nations as well as that of individuals, is in the hands of the Almighty, who can and will overrule all things for the good of those who love and serve Him.

We can, with all good conscience, appeal to Heaven to bear witness to our integrity and the purity of our motives in the great work that we are engaged in. Governments, like fallen man, have their day of birth and their day of dissolution. They are, like their originators, imperfect in their organization, and after they have answered the ends for which they were created, will give place to others. The Scriptures show that the mortality which now encompasses the human family will pass away, and man exist in perfection, in an immortal state. Disease and death will then have no power over him. It is said of the righteous in that day, "Ye shall go forth and grow up as calves of the stall." And the word of God as plainly shows that there is to come a time when the kingdoms of this world will pass away, and give place to one that is perfect, set up by the God of heaven, which shall stand for ever.

The reason why the Latter-day Saints do not fear their enemies is, they know that the kingdom they are now building up is that kingdom; and, notwithstanding all the efforts made by its enemies, that it will ultimately triumph. Should we be asked how we know this, we answer, by the same means that Peter knew Jesus to be the Messiah. We know Joseph Smith to be a Prophet sent of God, to organize this kingdom, by the Lord confirming his words to us, as He confirmed with signs following the word of His ancient Apostles and Prophets, to those who believed and obeyed.

If the nations of the earth would give heed to the word of the Lord that is now going forth from Zion through His servants, they would be saved from the great calamities with which they are now threatened, from the distress which always attends a forced and sudden revolution. If the kings, queens, and rulers of the earth would assemble themselves together, enquire of the servants of the Lord, covenant before Him to keep His commandments, and incorporate His laws into their systems of government as fast as required, their governments might undergo a gradual change which would not be perceptibly felt, except for the better.

We are charged with treason, because we presume to believe and teach the doctrines taught by holy men of old, who spoke as they were moved upon by the Holy Ghost. This is not doing us justice. We are under covenant to keep the commandments of God. He has instructed us to adhere to the principles of the Constitution, and obey all the laws of any country in which we may dwell. An investigation of our history, from the organization of the Church up to this time, will clearly show to every unprejudiced mind, that we have done our duty as citizens of the American Republic, and also of other nations where we have dwelt.

If our history shows that we have done our duty as faithful subjects, why are we persecuted, and why is all manner of evil spoken against us? Because the people of that nation are corrupt, and are not willing to honour and obey God. They are not willing that He should rule over them, but prefer laws of their own making, and rulers of their own appointing.

The same spirit that put it into the hearts of the wicked in the days of Pharaoh, that if the male children were not destroyed, Israel would be delivered from bondage, has put it into the hearts of the people in this generation, that if they do not destroy the Latter-day Saints, they will build up the kingdom of God. They cannot be destroyed; and the very thing that the world fears will come to pass, for the Lord will deliver us out of their hands. We never have violated, nor do we ever intend to violate any principle of the Constitution of the United States; but we intend to adhere strictly thereto as long as that Government has an existence. But if our constitutional rights are illegally assailed, the first law of nature—that of self-preservation—makes it our duty to defend ourselves against all such unlawful aggressions.

All nations are now sunk into the lowest depths of immorality. Crime of every mentionable character, like the blight of mildew, has spread its corroding influence over the face of all that would otherwise be beautiful in human society. A reformation is necessary; more, it is indispensable. Who can bring about that much needed reformation?

Luther, Calvin, Wesley, and other great reformers in their day, seeing the corruptions that had crept into the religion of their respective ages, were led to do what they could to establish righteousness upon the earth. How have they succeeded Let the history of increasing crime answer, "They have failed." Why have they failed? Because the set time to favour Zion and build up the kingdom of God had not come. God reserved to Himself the right to revolutionize the world, and bring about a universal reign of peace and righteousness. He is doing it in His own time and in His own way. Instead of being angry at the Latter-day Saints, all ought to hail them and the principles they teach, with joy, thanksgiving, and praise to God, for the glorious prospect that has opened to their view.

We hail with pleasure the cheering news from Zion, and feel to rejoice with her sons and daughters in the prospect of a glorious future that awaits them when their enemies shall have passed out of the land. We invite the Saints and all honest-hearted

lovers of truth in Europe, to join with us, and help to magnify the name of the Lord God of Israel, who has set His hand to work, to revolutionize the world, establish righteousness, and banish Satan and his adherents to their own place, while the meek shall be made to rejoice in the everlasting inheritance of a redeemed world.

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DEPARTURES.—Elders E. C. Richardson and James H. Brooks, sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, by the steamer *Waldensian*, Captain Joss, from Greenock, on the 29th ultimo.

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EMIGRATION TO THE STATES STOPPED FOR THE PRESENT.—To the Saints who are making preparations to emigrate to the States and to Utah during the ensuing season, we say, for the efforts you have made you will be blessed. Our salvation, as a people, depends upon the obedience which we yield to the counsels of the Lord, given us from time to time through His servants. You have been told to save means to pay your way from this to Zion, and you will be rewarded according to the effort that you have made.

In view of the difficulties which are now threatening the Saints, we deem it wisdom to stop all emigration to the States and Utah for the present. We anticipate that it will not be long until the way will again be opened so that you can go home. As the morning mist is dispelled by the glory of the rising sun, so will the present intervening difficulties be banished by the glory of God, when He shall make bare His arm of power, in defence of His people, as He did in the days when He led them out of the land of Egypt.

It will not be long until the way will again be opened, so that the Saints can gather to Zion according to the desires of their hearts. Continue to treasure up means, and add to what you already have, so that you may not be delayed when the way opens.

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THE "MORMON."—*The Mormon*, published in New York City, is discontinued.

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## LATEST FROM UTAH.

ARRIVAL OF ELDER S. W. RICHARDS.

Liverpool, October 4, 1857.

Elder O. Pratt.

Dear Editor—I take pleasure in informing you of my arrival here yesterday, in company with Elder George G. Snyder, per steamship *Europa*, and at an early date hand you a few items which have come under our observation during our journey, which may not be altogether uninteresting to you and a portion of your readers.

We left Great Salt Lake City on the 13th of August, with the express for the States; our mission extending to the Churches in the States, Canadas, and Europe. George W. Knowlton, and a passenger per the express, accompanied us over the Plains, and Elder Bryant Stringham as far as Horse-shoe creek with instructions to the several stations on the line. We spent the night of the 14th at Bridger. Brother Lewis Robinson in charge of this station had just completed the walls of the New Fort, built of rock laid in mortar. Some forty lodges of the Snake Indians were making a friendly visit at the Fort, and Wash-a-kete, the Chief, seemed much pleased in being made acquainted with us, and interested in the answers made to his inquiries. About eighteen miles west of this post we met Levi Stewart, Isaac Bowman, Mrs. Mc

Minn, and others returning from the States. The night of the 16th, we spent at Markham's station, upper crossing of the Sweet water. Here were also a company of surveyors who had been in camp several days, awaiting McGraw's arrival, being in his employ under Government. From this point they were to proceed on, surveying the road through to California. For the construction of this road, Government had authorized McGraw to disburse $300,000 dollars. On the 17th, coming down the Sweet-water, we met Elder William Walker's train in two divisions. With the first division was Thomas B. Marsh, on his way to the Valley. Elder Walker had left the company, and gone on to the Valley. We also met Levi Stewart's train of goods, about thirty-nine miles west of Devil's Gate.

Morning of the 18th, left Devil's Gate, and about five miles east of Independence Rock met the two first hand-cart companies, in charge of Elders Evans and J. B. Martin. Elders Dana, Ashby, Walker and Workman were in company. These companies were in excellent health and spirits, travelling when we met them at the rate of four miles per hour. Our short interview with them was indeed cheering. The next we met was Elder Moody, with a part of the Texian company, about ten miles east of Willow springs, and but a few miles further we met the first Government train with stores for the troops of the Utah Expedition, consisting of twenty-six wagons, each drawn by six yokes of oxen. Evening, we reached the upper crossing of the Platte, where one or more Government trains were encamped, and three companies of our emigration, including the Danish and all the remaining hand-cart emigration. It being in the night we did not make a general acquaintance with the Saints, but learned from Elders Cowley and Parkes, that they were unusually prosperous, and the general condition of the companies improving. These hand-cart companies contained many aged, sickly, and infirm persons, when leaving the frontiers.

Wednesday, 19th, forded the Platte, and three miles down met Homer Duncan, with a part of the Texian brethren, who had with them a very large herd of cattle. At ten, a.m., reached Deer creek, where we found Elders Hoffheins and Hart, with their companies from the States; they had been travelling together, and lost forty-six head of cattle in a stampede, which weakened their teams, but had not essentially detained them. They obtained some cattle from the Deer creek station, and moved on with a good degree of ease. Elder N. V. Jones and the boys with him at this station, merit much praise, as their works there abundantly testified. We tarried here near twenty-four hours, and then passed on to Horse-shoe creek station, Elder Jones accompanying us.

Here we learned that Elder W. G. Young had passed in advance of Elder J. A. Little's company, and that one or two Government trains of stores had passed up the north side of the Platte, which we had not observed. After making some little necessary preparations at this place to enable us to complete our journey to the frontiers, we took two of the brethren from here with us for a return express, and reluctantly parting with Elders Stringham and Jones, we proceeded on. At evening, camped with Elder Little and company, being the last of our this year's Emigration, eleven miles above Laramie. This company appeared to be in an excellent condition for rapid travelling, and were expecting to make good time from there in. Elders P. H. Young, Musser, and Lunt were of the company, and all well.

Thursday morning, 20th, at daybreak, we crossed the Platte opposite Laramie, and passed down the north side of the river. From this point to Kearney it was a frequent occurrence to see large trains, both in motion and in camp, with enormous herds of cattle, horses and mules. Seventy-eight wagons moving in one train, with about 1000 head of cattle, were as many as we saw together. They generally moved and camped in companies of about twenty-six wagons.

Monday, 24th. The first company of troops that we discovered were in camp 118 miles below Laramie. We camped on the opposite side of the river, in view of some 200 tents or upwards, and five or six distinct trains of Government stores and equipage for the troops. Evidently Government has designed to make the Utah Expedition a magnificent affair.

On the 28th we called at Kearney, where we were informed that most of the troops for Utah had passed that point, and many heavy trains of merchandize, in

view of a rare chance for speculation, purchasing wheat, grain, forage, &c., for the troops in Utah. Poor dear creatures, what a pity they should be disappointed!

At Fort Kearney we learned that many were deserting from the expedition, both troops and teamsters, and the officers had been obliged to hold out inducements, and adopt rigid regulations, withholding pay for one year, &c., to suppress, as far as possible, the spirit of desertion. It was thought this spirit would greatly increase as they advanced towards the mountains, and encountered the severity of the mountain storms, which must necessarily overtake them. Even at Kearney the soldiers were in very high glee at the idea of wintering sumptuously in Utah, where, as the Paddy said, "the women are as thick as blackberries," and it was a great wonder to them what Brigham Young would say to see them with his wives parading the streets of Great Salt Lake City. Every dirty, foul-mouthed Dutchman and Irishman, of which many of the troops were composed, fully expected some "Mormon" woman would jump into his arms upon his arrival in Utah, and hail him as a heavenly messenger sent to bring deliverance from "Mormon degradation, wretchedness, and despair." Who don't wait with almost breathless suspense for the issue? Suffice it to say, the information we received at this point was of the most interesting character to such as have families in Utah, and afforded us considerable amusement. With but a short detention at this point, we proceeded on our way, and on Sunday morning, the 30th, we drove into the flourishing little town of Genoa, a settlement of the Saints near the mouth of Loup Fork, where we found Elder Allen in charge.

We spent a few hours here resting ourselves and teams, and attended meeting with the Saints, who seemed as much delighted as surprised at our sudden appearance among them. Evening, we drove on, and early on Tuesday morning, September 1st, we introduced ourselves to Elder William Felshaw in Florence, being nineteen days from the city. The travelling done in little less than seventeen days.

Spending a portion of the day with brother Felshaw, we communicated to him the spirit of our mission, and afforded him such instructions as were in our power to aid him in promoting the interests of the Saints upon the frontiers in the region of Florence and Genoa, and with him crossed the river and spent the evening with a flourishing little Branch of the Church at Crescent City. The Saints here received us with a warmth of spirit scarcely anticipated by us, and the spirit of gathering was not wanting. Our short interview was agreeable and profitable.

The following morning we took stage at Bluff City for Bentonsport, *via* Fort Des Moines and Oscaloosa, where we arrived on the 5th in time for the cars to Keokuk that evening. The following day we took packet for St. Louis, where we arrived on the morning of the 7th, and soon found ourselves in the company of Elders Eldredge and Coward. Having accomplished our business at this place, we took cars on the evening of the 8th, and arrived in New York on the evening of the 10th, and were joyfully received by the brethren there. Elders Appleby, Clinton, and Stenhouse we found zealously engaged in their several duties, presiding and publishing. Upon counselling with these brethren upon the general condition of the Saints in the eastern States, some changes in the affairs of the Church were deemed expedient, and the publication of the *Mormon* was discontinued. On the 19th we left New York for Boston, where we tarried with Elders MacIntosh and Cleary, and visited and attended meeting with the Saints until the 23rd, when we took passage on the *Europa*, and had a very favourable voyage of ten days to this port.

The blessing of our heavenly Father has truly been with us upon this mission, fully equal to the importance of the duties we have had to perform. We passed several bands of Indians upon the plains, together with the principal body of the Sioux nation, but were not molested by any, further than the little annoyance of their wish to trade, or *swap*, for tobacco, matches, bread, &c. Every evil eye towards us has seemingly been blind, and no angry heart has been suffered to do us any harm, and we have been made as swift messengers that go forth from Zion, bearing glad tidings of great joy to all Saints, for our message has been received with gladness and great joy by the faithful Elders who, as watchmen upon the walls, can behold the dawning of the day

that brings with it the redemption of Zion from all her enemies.

As communications of this character are liable to be made tedious by detail, I will close without dwelling minutely upon many little events and facts which could only be fully appreciated by those who have come immediately under their influence. Having performed a journey of 5800 miles in 33½ travelling days, and near 1400 of this with animals, as you may naturally expect, we are wearied somewhat in body, though we are continually refreshed in spirit and in the knowledge of the work of our God.

In conclusion permit me to extend a hearty greeting in the name of the Lord to the Saints under your administration, in which Elder Snyder joins me. In landing once more upon these shores, I am reminded of many days that have in years past been devoted by me to the welfare of the faithful in these lands, and am constrained to rejoice in the integrity of the faithful. To all such I would say, rejoice ye, for our God reigneth in Zion, and His Prophets declare His will. The day of Zion's redemption is at hand, and her children shall speedily behold the salvation of our God; and in that day the nations shall know that Zion is established, and that she is a place of safety for those that flee thither from the wrath and anger of the ungodly, who shall seek each one to destroy his neighbour and brother from off the earth. Know ye, dear Saints, that faithfulness to your covenants, and endurance to the end in the way that God through His servants shall direct, are the terms of your exaltation to mansions of eternal glory.

Praying that success and honour may continue to crown your efforts for the salvation of Israel, I am

Your fellow-servant,

S. W. RICHARDS.

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## LIST OF DEBTS DUE FOR BOOKS, STARS, ETC., BY THE SEVERAL CONFERENCES AND OTHERS, FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1857.

| CONFERENCE. | AGENT. | AMOUNT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| London | William Budge | £1095 | 15 | 6½ |
| Birmingham | B. W. Brindle | 335 | 11 | 0 |
| Manchester | Edward Oliver | 298 | 3 | 2½ |
| East Glamorganshire | Henry Harris | 189 | 7 | 9½ |
| Glasgow | John Hunter | 183 | 7 | 7 |
| Sheffield | Wm. Brownlow | 182 | 19 | 6½ |
| Norwich | Edwin Scott | 175 | 4 | 9 |
| Warwickshire | Henry Brown | 169 | 8 | 7 |
| West Glamorganshire | John Davies | 166 | 2 | 0½ |
| Bradford | William Shires | 161 | 18 | 7 |
| Cheltenham | Thomas Clarke | 137 | 12 | 8 |
| Liverpool | W. H. Perkes | 136 | 7 | 5½ |
| Lincolnshire | Samuel Johnson | 134 | 10 | 8½ |
| Bedfordshire | William Bayliss | 131 | 7 | 7½ |
| Edinburgh | P. Q. McComie | 130 | 6 | 2½ |
| Herefordshire | Lewis Bowen | 128 | 5 | 2½ |
| Reading | John Hyde | 119 | 0 | 2½ |
| South | Simon Irwin | 114 | 14 | 5½ |
| Staffordshire | Charles C. Shaw | 111 | 1 | 6½ |
| Hull | S. Pickering | 107 | 6 | 5½ |
| Newcastle-on-Tyne | R. J. Philp | 101 | 11 | 3 |
| Monmouthshire | Michael Vaughan | 101 | 0 | 4 |
| Derbyshire | Thomas Parkes | 94 | 5 | 5 |
| Nottinghamshire | Josiah Holmes | 94 | 4 | 11½ |
| Southampton | Willet Harder | 93 | 17 | 8 |
| Kilmarnock | John Aird | 90 | 12 | 4 |
| Leicestershire | John Mellor | 88 | 2 | 7 |
| Durham | William B. Child. | 77 | 5 | 3½ |
| Cambridgeshire | G. Teasdale | 76 | 7 | 10 |
| Wiltshire | William Norris | 72 | 13 | 9 |
| Shropshire | David James | 67 | 7 | 10½ |
| Worcestershire | Richard Holt | 65 | 11 | 7 |
| Cardiff | Samuel Roskelly | 61 | 11 | 1½ |
| Preston | John Holsall | 60 | 15 | 10½ |
| Belfast | James McGhie | 60 | 15 | 1 |
| Dundee | A. N. McFarlane | 59 | 19 | 8 |
| Carried forward | | £5884 | 18 | 9 |

| CONFERENCE. | AGENT. | AMOUNT. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Brought forward | | £5884 | 13 | 9 |
| Dublin | John Grist | 52 | 9 | 7½ |
| Lands End | John Kessell | 52 | 7 | 2½ |
| Carlisle | William Gibson | 38 | 4 | 9½ |
| Dorsetshire | Benjamin Elliot | 34 | 11 | 8 |
| Brecknockshire | John Thomas | 30 | 16 | 8 |
| Late Herefordshire | John Preece | 24 | 17 | 9 |
| Channel Islands | W. Thurgood | 24 | 13 | 1½ |
| Llanelly | David Davies | 24 | 4 | 6½ |
| Pembrokeshire | Edward D. Miles | 15 | 12 | 5½ |
| Caermarthenshire | Isaac Jones | 10 | 10 | 0½ |
| Flintshire | David John | 10 | 5 | 9 |
| Denbighshire | William Ajax | 10 | 0 | 4 |
| Dyffryn Conwy | William Ajax | 7 | 18 | 9½ |
| **BRANCH.** | | | | |
| Derry | Hugh Sheppard | 6 | 15 | 7 |
| **MISSION.** | | | | |
| Swiss and Italian | Jabez Woodard | 256 | 14 | 7 |
| Australian | A. J. Stewart | 195 | 12 | 5 |
| Cape of Good Hope | E. C. Richardson | 148 | 11 | 7½ |
| Sandwich Islands | P. B. Lewis | 78 | 12 | 5½ |
| Scandinavian | H. C. Haight | 42 | 16 | 4½ |
| Bombay | | 20 | 15 | 3½ |
| East India | J. P. Meik | 7 | 14 | 9 |
| Malta | | 5 | 7 | 2 |
| George C. Riser | | 6 | 3 | 5½ |
| Isaac Whiteley | | 1 | 0 | 4 |
| J. W. McLellan | | 0 | 17 | 9 |
| F. Merryweather | | 0 | 17 | 3 |
| Frederick Mackay | | 0 | 5 | 3 |
| (Errors excepted.) | | £6493 | 10 | 9½ |